REBELS MET AND ROUTED. SHE FOUND MANY VICTIMS. GOMEZ GAINS IN POWER. CHUATE SPEAKS IN ENGLAND.

ICANS' HANDS.

SUNDREDS OF FILIPINOS KILLED AND MANY TAKEN PRISONERS-AMERI-

CAN LOSSES SLIGHT. London, March 15.-"The Evening News" this shernoon publishes the following dispatch from

General Wheaton has completely routed the gapines, and has occupied Pasig, Taguig and Pateros. Several hundreds of the enemy were

killed and as many were captured. "General Otis says this is the greatest victory The Americans will now press toward Aguinaldo's headquarters."

dision attacked and defeated a force of 2,000 phipines at Pasig this afternoon, inflicting a heavy loss upon them. The American loss was gight. The Americans captured 350 Filipinos. Many bodies of rebels killed in the engagement

335 killed. Private Newman, Company F. 20th lefantry, and Privates Carroll, Company A; Marshall Company B; Coombs, Company C, and Rogers, Company L. of the 22d Infantry, were

about three hundred and fifty Filipinos surrendered at the town of Taguig to the Washsgiment, and 175 Filipinos were captand at Passig by the 20th Regiment The Americans found 106 dead Filipinos and

The prisoners were unarmed, and, therefore, is presumed they executed their threat of

browing their arms into the river. The Washington Volunteers have captured and burned Pateres, meeting with a sharp fire

nom the enemy while crossing the river. To-day's fighting was like that of the last seek the insurgents occasionally making a eard, but eventually fleeing. Their loss is suppsed to have been small, as the Americans were sable to see the enemy in the thickets.

FRANCE TAKES NO ACTION. MQUEST TO TREAT FOR RELEASE OF PRISONERS NOT RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

tenden, March 15.-A dispatch from Madrid go that Premier Silvela, in an interview just spoke in favor of the intervensme direct negotiations for the release of the

usey it is said that no move has been made to rance" is erroneous, as there could be no interention under any circumstances. All that the Embassy may do is to act as a channel for ommunicating Spain's request that she be allowed to treat with the rehels.

A BRITISH OFFICER'S VIEW. GALLANTRY OF AMERICANS IN THE ATTACK ON MANILA.

testen, March 16 .- "The Daily Graphic" pubentis morning a letter from a British naval dock Manila, under date of February 7, deming the beginning of the fighting between Maricans and Filipinos, which, he says, mdue to an attempt on the part of the latter smsh an American post.

The British officers," he continues, "were not wed to land until the day following the bathe front, but on yesterday's battlebeld Phino prisoners burying heaps of their dead. It cannot for a moment be doubted that the americans fought with great gallantry and nick, while the rebels, who were armed with

Mausers and Remingtons, maintained a stubbun defence. Their dead bodies testify to this. his also clear that the Filipinos were astounded ud demoralized by the American tactics and the vigorous pursuit the Americans kept up throughout the day, instead of following, as the Alipinos expected, the Spanish custom of mid-

GENERAL OTIS'S REPORT OF THE FIGHT Washington, March 15 .- The War Department eral Otis regarding the fighting yesterday:

Manila, March 16, 1833.

Miniant-General, Washington:
Taree thousand insurgents moved down tast with to towns of Pasig and Pateros, on shore dayanda Bay, fronting Wheaton's troop on large River line by heavy fighting Wheaton be dislocked and driven them back, taking four larged prisoners and inflicting heavy loss in lied and wounded; he reports his loss as very merate; he now occupies those towns with sufficient force to hold them.

OTIS.

RILLED AND WOUNDED AMERICANS.

Wahington, March 15,-General Otis has sent the following list of casualties suffered by the Pulled States troops near Manila to the War

Sur Calbeen, March 13-Twentieth Kannas, Company Smale JAMES W. KLINE

Twenty-second Infantry: Company B STEWART: Company K, WINNE P D. WESLEY J. HENNESSY. pe, March 14 First Washington, Company FR VAN BUSKIRK.

WOUNDED. of notice Company M. Privates WILLber mederate Company D. WILLER
dight WILLIAM S. O'BHIEN, head,
HAIHLLE, scalp, slight; company A.
ZNER finger, severe DANIEL CARcht Company E. JOSEPH HOFFMAN,
H.B. COX, thumb, severe, Company
chest, severe, DAVID M. LHOLAND,
where B. Corners CHARLES J. US-

Company K, Corporal CHRIS-N sile severe: Company J, Fri-SON bock, moderate: Company K, hand severe: Company D, FRANK Company M, RICHARD F, PIPER, No 6, LESTER M, FOLGER, neck, CHAILLES SHARKEY, thigh, siight;

sprained ankle, Company AN, hand moderate; Company F. Cor-OFFMAN, sprained ankle; Company D DEN, chest, severe; Company F. W. O e slight; Company E. CHARLES J

COAL FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FLEET. Newsort News, Vo., March 15 (Special), The semakip Porto La Plata salls from this port tobarrow morning for Mantia with four thousand tons of coal for Admiral Dewey's fleet.

LOPEZ AND LOSADA SAIL

Two prominent Filipines sailed from this port Setterday for England on the American liner St. They were Sixto Lopez, Agoncilio's secrebry, and Dr. José Losada, a member of the Fill-

The Pilipinos were fighting for their liberty long te the United States came into existence," said opez yesterday, 'and they are not going to give up the struggle now, just because of a change in oppressors. We are sorry that the Americans, who ast so much about freedom, are trying to make

Both will fold Agencillo in England.
Caplain Jamison being ill, the St. Paul went out their command of tagtain W. J. Roberts. She has on board the body of Captain Trott, of the Anglo-American cable steamslip Minis, who died recently from consumption in Florida. Among the Passengers was George B. McClellan.

MRS. HOWARD, CHARGED WITH SWIN-DLING, CONFESSES.

TELLS HOW SHE WORKED FOR THE "W. B. DEM-

who lives in Brooklyn, but refuses to tell where, and Herman Cohen, thirty years old, a broker, of No. 951 Railroad-ave, are locked up in Po-Deming & Co., on the thirteenth floor of the Hudson Building, at No. 32 Broadway. In their short stay in that place it is said that they swindled merchants in this city out of nearly

Mrs. Howard was arrested on Tuesday by Detectives McConville and Pepperted, and Cohen was captured yesterday by the same detectives, Both were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and were remanded back to the Central Office until this morning. It is alleged that they obtained credit on the supposition that they were in reality the firm of William B. Deming, dealers in railroad supplies, at No. 52 Exchange Place.

Mrs. Howard made a confession to Captain McClusky. She said she was engaged by the firm to act as agent for them in buying goods her a list of dealers in various kinds of mergoods. She went to Boaz & Lichstenstein, at her credentials, and she referred them to "Bradstreet's." They found that W. B. Deming had a rating of \$500,000 and delivered the goods without question. In the same office was desk room occupied by the Acme Knee Pants Company, and she bought goods valued at \$300. The following day, she said, Cohen sent her to buy sealskin garments. She went to Boaz & Lichstenstein, with whom she had traded before, and they gladly gave her a letter of introduction whom she got two coats and two sets of from him. She can scarcely remember, she told Captain McClusky, the number of stores she visited with the same purpose. All of the goods she succeeded in getting were sent to the offices

with this firm to tell Captain McClusky some. | means of carrying the distribution into effect. or the release of the Spanish prisoners. It is thing of her own career, at his request. She was born in Julesberg, Col., twenty-eight years She attended school in Lincoln, Beatrice and St. Paul. After having been graduated from school in St. Paul she became a teacher

quired, she said, when she was married to a can named Agec, who was a salesman for I She joined her husband in his travels, and thus shment in Chicago as a buyer for that house While in Chicago she met a man whose real name was Charles Scipio Grillo, alias C. J. Russ and Charles Howard. He took her to Butte, Mont., where they remained for some time, meanwhile having swindled a man there out of \$6,000. After that transaction they fled to Chicago. In Chicago she met George S. Marcompany under the name of the Ruth-Frost Shoe Company. In 1898 she and Martin, she says, opened an office in the Pulitzer Building and advertised for a partner. He swindled a number of people and was finally arrested and

sent for two years to the Penitentiary.

Martin gave a certificate of deposit for \$2,450 on the Denver National Bank to a lawyer named Richard Price while in the Tombs. Price was ater arrested, and is now out on bail, according o Captain McClusky, charged with taking the proceeds of the check.

It was this affair of Martin's with Price which Mrs. Howard, as she is known, has been living Mrs. Howard as she is known, has been living for some weeks in the home of a woman who has befriended her in Brooklyn. She says that she has reformed, and her benefactor believes in the sincerity of her repentance. She has lately been in attendance upon the Young Women's Christian Association, and has joined the Daughters of Independence.

PETROLEUM BILL REJECTED.

ATTEMPT TO RAISE THE FLASH-POINT OF AMERICAN OIL DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, March 15.-The Petroleum bill wa jected in the House of Commons to-day by a vote

Brigg Division of Lincolnshire, moved the second reading of the bill raising the flash-point of pedeum from 75 to 100. In so doing he said that it would not add appreciably to the cost, as a New York firm had offered to supply oil at 100 flashpoint at only half a cent a gallon dearer than the

Henry Kimber, Conservative, Member for Wands. worth, moved the rejection of the hill on the ground that it was "veiled protection at the expense of American oils," and Robert Grant Webster, Con-servative, Member for the East Division of St. Panrus, asked how the bill would be considered in the United States, adding: "We ought not to injure a nation which is at present becoming more and more

Jasper Tully, Irish Nationalist, Member for the South Division of Leitrim, called the imported American oil "murder oil," and Alexander Ure. Sheral, Member for the West Lothian Division of amithgowshire, ridiculed the evidence of Mr. Bab the Petroleum Committee, and quoted advertise the contentions of the supporters of the bill

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Home Office, Jesse Collings, said the Government was preparing bill which it was hoped would settle the tion and carry out the recommendations of the Petroleum Committee, with the exception of raising the flash-point to 100, a recommendation which was only adopted by the committee with a bare ma-

flash-point on paper, but the bill, if passed, would flush-point on paper, but the fill, if passed, would put 78 per cent of the oil now used out of the market altogether. He disputed the assertion that Great Britain was made the dumping-ground for oil which could not be used in America. Continuing, Mr. Collings read Foreign Office re-ports showing that in many States there was no law on the subject, while in others the flush-point was the same as or lower than in Great Britain. He then said:

was the same as or lower than it dynamics then said:

"All the petroleum we are speaking of is safe with ordinary care, and none of it is safe without care. I question whether accidents are due to the low flash-point. But it would be ruinous to dislocate any trade to the extent of 78 per cent, and I am convinced the bill, if passed, will sacrifice the best interests of the working people and tax them, not for the benefit of the country, but for the benefit of a clique which is desirous of creating a monopoly and increasing the price of oil."

PROTEST OF "THE CHRONICLE. London, March 16.—"The Daily Chronicle," pro-testing violently against the rejection of Mr. Reckitt's bill, says: "The Government must be prepared for war over their Rockefeller Relief bill."

One of the sights-\$50,000 Art Collection—Da Inferno Café, 1177 B'way, near 28th St.—Advt.

PRACTICAL DISSOLUTION OF MILI-TARY ASSEMBLY.

CONDEMNATION OF ITS ACTION IN DEPOS-ING THE CUBAN LEADER-PAYMENTS

> WILL GO ON. IRT CARLE TO THE TRIBUNE!

Havana, March 15.-The elimination of the sobund assembly to the history-making Constituent Assembly which met at Versailles in 1789. and completed his simile by likening Gomez to an end-of-the-century Mirabeau, who had en- States Embassy, and many members of Parliatered into negotiations with another Marie An-

A far less grandiloquent description of the Cerro Junta is given this afternoon in "La Lucha," which suggests that in the United States equal weight would attach to a gathering of veterans of the Civil War with brevet titles, a few colonels "à la mode de Kentucky," or two men who had fought in the Spanish War at the camps at Jacksonville or Tampa, and a few not very belligerent school-teachers, which should declare vacant by resolution the office of the General commanding the American

NEWSPAPERS SUPPORT GOMEZ

Spanish, has yet had a word to say in defence of the Assembly's attempt to depose General Gomez, although the editor of one of the more radical Cuban organs, "La Discusion," sits in the Assembly, and cast his vote with the ma jority for the revocation of Gomez's commisenough, the handlers and dealers in newspapers here unanimously agreed to circulate no journal which contained attacks on the deposed General-in-Chief.

That General Brooke would continue to r nize General Gemez as the only responsible to the Cuban soldiers could be made has been a foregone conclusion for several days. This morning the Cuban commander visited the Governor-General's headquarters by invitation, end the two had a friendly talk on the best

lotment, is expected to arrive here before the end of the week, and after the conference between the two generals was over it was anly under the conditions contemplated in the original settlement with the Washington au-

This decision virtually dissolves the Military Assembly, for there is now no prospect that the Commission appointed yesterday to visit the United States and appeal to the President for uthority to contract a larger loan can even reach the Federal capital before the army receives the promised arrears, and the process of

erally from criticising the action of the Assembly in removing Gomez, the leading officers having continually acknowledged its authority in Rodriguez, issued a proclamation to his troops sustaining and commending the Assembly.

BREAK IN THE ARMY.

A break in the army came to-day, however, when five of the Cuban generals-Monteagudo, Roban, Peraza, Pedro Diaz and Nodarse-met at the Pasaje Hotel and discussed the advisability of attaching themselves openly to the Gomez party. They have also arranged to confer with General Bétancourt, of Matanzas, to secure some general expression of opinion from the \$3,000,000 advanced to Gomez by the United States. When it becomes known that this sum is to be promptly disbursed through Gomez's agency, in disregard of the Assembly's views and wishes, there will be great trouble in preventing wholesale descritons to the Gomez faction, both among officers and rank and file.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION MADE.

This afternoon saw another imposing popular demonstration in support of the deposed geners. The civil authorities having announced that no police interference would be tolerated. the Cuban clubs and societies, whose arder was somewhat rudely restrained last Monday, marched to Gomez's headquarters and back with the liveliest enthusiasm, and denounced the Assembly through the streets in unstinted fashion. No disorders were reported, nor were any likely to happen, for the popular feeling happened to run all one way.

An unfortunate impression was created for a time on Monday by the refusal of the Civil Governor of Havana, Señor Mora, to permit the local societies which wished to show their loyalty to General Gomez to march through the streets on their way to the suburb where the deposed chieftain had his headquarters. When this prohibitory order was brought to General Brooke's attention he promptly revoked it. The Civil Governor was over-fearful, apparently, of a collision between the partisans of the two revolutionary factions, but nothing occurred to justify his apprehensions. The mistake was handsome ly rectified yesterday afternoon by the granting of a permit to a committee, representing many political and other societies, to engage in another demonstration in General Gemez's honor to emphasize the popular disapproval of the Assembly's illiberal and ill-judged course.

Late last evening an extra, issued by a newspaper of the Cuban party, announced that rumors were current in Washington that the Government would proceed, if any further provocation were given, to order the Military Assembly This news greatly dampened the dissolved. spirits of the anti-Gomez faction, whose leaders begin to realize that they have committed a series of grave political mistakes.

The action of the Assembly yesterday afternoon in voting to ask the authorization of the President of a loan to meet the claims of the army for back pay was perhaps an indication that soberer counsels were being urged.

OFFICIALS IN DISPAVOR. CIVIL GOVERNOR'S RESIGNATION CALLED FOR-THE PARADE TO GOMEZ'S HOUSE.

calls to-day for the resignation of Civil Governor Mora, who did not resign, as reported, and attitude, the result of misunderstanding or otherwise, toward Sunday's parade in honor of

Continued on fourth page.

AMBASSADOR'S ADDRESS AT CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE MEETING.

AN APPEAL FOR ANGLO-AMERICAN UNION IN THE CAUSE OF CIVILIZATION-

London, March 15 .- Joseph H. Choate, which was held at the Metropole Hotel this evening. There was a brilliant and distinguished gathering, about two hundred and fifty persons having been invited to meet the Ambassador, including the Lord Chief Justice of England, Baron Russell of Killowen; Sir association; the Marquis of Sallsbury, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Reay, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Charles T. Ritchie, the president of the Board of Trade James R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United

ment. welcomed by the chairman and officials of the association, sat in the place of honor, on the right of the chairman, Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, who took him in to dinner, the band playing "Hail Columbia." Joseph H. Choate, jr.,

ADMIRAL BERESFORD'S SPEECH.

replied to the tonst to the navy, declined to be drawn into a discussion of the Chinese situa tion. He concluded his speech by saying:

"The company is walting to hear a distin guished guest, the new Ambassador of the United States, whom every man of the fore and aft in this country is delighted to s in both the Pacific and Atlantic. I saw a very excellent fleet, not only in the way the ships are built, but in respect of general organization and preparedness.

"I need not extol its officers and men. are of the same blood as ourselves, and have proved what they could do when called upon. I hope the time will very shortly come when there will be such an understanding between the two countries that if anything occurs disagreeable to us or affecting our honor and

toast of "Our Guest," coupled with the names of Mr. Choate and Baron Russell of Killowen. He expressed his keen pleasure at the advent of Mr. Choate at "a time when there is every disposition to tighten the bonds of the Angio Saxon race, whose only objects are peace, properity, freedom of trade and progress.

The toast was received with loud cheers, the company standing and shouting the name of Mr. Choate, who was thrice cheered.

MR. CHOATE'S REMARKS.

vation. The United States Ambassador began protesting that he was overwhelmed with embarrassment at being called upon to reaccept the invitation to the banquet, although of the British Empire," he continued as follows

"I have felt, however, that I might properly avail myself of this first public occasion to exto them so freely by the British people. It is true, gentlemen, that peace between the United States and Great Britain is the first interest not only of those two nations, but of the whole world."

In expressing his gratitude for the cordial greeting he had received from all sorts and conditions of men since his arrival in England Mr.

"Everywhere I have been treated as a friend and as the representative of your friends and brothers. In fact, I have actually discovered the 'open door,' open to such an extent as we who has made the circle of the globe in search of it. I think I may say, as a testimony to the good feeling sought to be encouraged on our side of the water, that the President gave the best illustration of it when he said, in my letter of credence, that he relied with confidence upon my constant endeavor during my stay in Great Britain to promote the interest and prosperity of both nations." (Cheers and cries of

RIVALS IN ALL EXCEPT WAR.

and the "enlarged sphere of influence which a

"I beg that you will not mistake my meaning I do not believe that, although friends, we shall ever cease to be rivals. In the future, as in the past, we on our side and you on yours will still but it shall be a generous and loyal rivalry, and all questions, disputes and controversies arising shall be settled by peaceful means, by negotiations, by arbitration, by any and every possible means except war."

tiement Mr. Choate remarked:

While the last great conflict between Great Britain and America failed to settle any of the great questions upon which either side took up arms-showing that between brothers war is the worst possible means of settling any controversy-yet, in the eighty-four years that have since clapsed, what tremendous questions, heated words, threatening demonstrations which would inevitably have brought any other two nations into open and frequent conflict have occurred on either side, and all been arranged and adjusted without resort to arms." Referring to the Venezuelan imbroglio he observed: "You knew that on our side of the water we love occasionally to twist the lion's tail for the mere sport of hearing him roar. (Laughter.) Well, that time he disappointed us. He would not roar at all. He sat silent as the Sphinx, and, by dint of mutual forbearanceour sober second thought aiding your sober first thought-we averted everything but a mere

THE RIGHT KIND OF DIPLOMACY

Aliuding to the "satisfactory dispelling of the cloud between Russia and England over the Niu-Chwang Railway extension loan by means of peaceful diplomacy," Mr. Choate said: "That is the kind of diplomacy which I, just

entering upon a diplomatic career, desire very much to understand, for I am fresh enough to believe that if these two countries, laboring together for peace, unite their voices in demand-

I would like to quote my President again, for the every nation on the face of the earth than it

"Now, I have little more to say of my own country. (Cries of "Go on!") Our young Republic had hard work during the last century to subdue the continent and to turn a wilder that business is now pretty well finished, and to see the world. He donned seven-league, nay seven-hundred-league, boots, and planted his Hong King. Well, our interest and commerce differ only in degree, and it is I won't say, as Lord Charles Beresford did, by putting fleets side by side-but by a common purpose and a united voice for us to command peace for the mutual support of the commerce

After paying eloquent tributes to the late Baron Herschell and to Rudyard Kipling Mr.

"Gentlemen, we are almost one people. What I say is, let our voices always be lifted together for the cause of human progress and the rance of civilization, and, my word for it, if that can always be followed, why, then, law, order, peace and freedom, which are the nurses of commerce the world over, will prevail and (Cheers.)

Baron Russell of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice, who followed Mr. Choate, complimented him upon his eloquence, the width and depth of his observations, and the statesmanlike tone

that pervaded his speech The other speakers dealt with matters of

The chairman, who said he joined most cordially in welcoming the American Ambassador, expressed the hope that during his tenure of office no cloud would ever arise between England and the United States.

Mr. Choate spoke deliberately and in rather a low tone. His humorous remarks met with peals of laughter. He had a wonderful reception, made the speech of the evening, which was listened to with the deepest attention, and resumed his seat amid perfect thunders of applause, Lord Russell personally congratulating

COMPLIMENTS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

"A speech in better taste could not be conceived. It was transparently sincere and cordial, without a suspicion of 'gush,' brimful of eloquence, humor and pathos, and, however high the standard of oratory may be set, it is impossible to demand more of it than this. Mr. Choate has established his position in his first speech, and strengthened the ties of brotherhood and friendship that are making for the peace of the world."

JOHN SHERMAN HAS PNEUMONIA.

EX-SECRETARY OF STATE SERIOUSLY ILL ON BOARD THE PARIS.

Fort de France, Martinique, March 15.-John Sherman, who is a passenger on hoard the American Line steamer Paris, Captain Freder ick Watkins, which arrived here to-day from Trinidad with the party of excursionists who are making a tour of the West Indian Islands,

is suffering from pneumonia. While at San Juan de Porto Rico last Wednesday Mr. Sherman was entertained by Brigadier-General Grant, commander of the Military Department of San Juan, and caught cold. The malady was not c

monia in the most serious form developed. Dr. Graf. of the Paris, and Dr. Magee, of Duluth, are attending him, and Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, of New-York, and F. B. Wiborg, of Cincinnati, relatives of Mr. Sherman, are con-

St. Pierre, Martinique, March 15 .- On the arrival of the American Line steamer Paris from Fort de France this evening Mr. Sherman's physicians reported that his condition was much

improved, and gave ground for encouragement. ENCOURAGING REPORTS RECEIVED.

Washington, March 15.-Several dispatches were received to-day and to-night from Fort de France regarding ex-Secretary Sherman's condition. The last, which came to General Miles to-night, said the sufferer was much better and serious results were not feared. From the fact that Mr. Sherman was in first-class health when he started on the West Indian trip, the family here has every reason to hope that he will recover from the attack, as the dispatches concerning him say he is having the best of care and attention. The excursion party of which he is a member left New-York on the Paris on March 4, and was to be gone for a month. Mrs. Sherman is at her home in this city. The knowledge of her husband's condition is kept from her, as she has not entirely recovered from

an attack of paralysis last fall. LACK OF BELGIAN CAPITAL.

PLANS FOR RAILWAY IN CHINA FAIL-CON-CESSION MAY GO TO AMERICANS.

London, March 16.-The Shanghai correspond-

ent of "The Daily Mail" says: "The Belgian project of a railway between Pao-Ting-Fu and Hankow has collapsed owing to lack of funds. The American syndicate is entitled to the reversion of the concession, and General Parsons started for Peking to-day in connection with the matter. It is doubtful, however, whether the syndicate will accept the concession on the present conditions."

ENGLAND AND THE "OPEN DOOR." Washington, March 15.-One of the highest officials of the Administration is authority for the statement that there may be a decided misunderstanding as to the attitude of England toward the "open-door" policy in China, growing out of the San-Moon affair. He saw no reason, based on this one incident, to suppose that England had determined to abandon this important policy. Her purpose in supporting Italy-for the reports received so far in Washington indicate that England is lending such support-he believed to be inspired simply by a desire to help an old and trusted ally to a small fragment of Chinese soil, without in any way committing herself to a recognition of the expediency of a partition of China. There appears to be a deadlock, so far as the

foreign concessions in Shanghai are concerned. The American and British consuls combined and were supported by their respective Ministers in an energetic protest against an attempt on the part of the French representatives to extend the limits of the French concession to the detriment of the others. As a compromise it was suggested that there be a cosmopolitan extension, and that the lands desired to be added to the foreign concessions be regarded as com-mon to all of them, but this was rejected by the French, and thus the matter stands.

TO RATIFY THE TREATY.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

CABINET DECIDES NOT TO WAIT FOR THE CORTES'S ACTION.

SPAIN'S PARLIAMENT WILL PROBABLY BE DISSOLVED TO-DAY-ELECTIONS OF

Madrid, March 15 .- The Cabinet Council this the United States should be ratified immediately

fixed for April 16, and to the Senate for April

O. H. P. BELMONT RESIGNS. NOT TO SERVE ON CROKER'S DINNER

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

A RIVAL BANQUET AT \$1 A PLATE TO BE

Club as a result of the plans for the big dinner to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House brate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, O. H. aspect, and I considered it had policy and illpapers of inviting Democrats from outlade the State will tend to make the proposed dinner a

ments and announcements regarding this dinner that many people are disgusted. Mr. Croker has said emphatically that no Democrat outside of the State would be invited, but the corre president of the club, and William J. Bryan how he regarded the invitation. This interthat there were no developments relating to the The steward of the club announced that he had engaged eighty wine men and two hundred waiters for the night.

The Bryan Democrats of Brooklyn and Manhattan, decided through their representatives last night, at a conference held at the house of Eugene V. Brewster, No. 366 Monroe-st., Brookto have a "genuine Democratic dinner" in Manhattan or Brooklyn on April 13, the night of the Croker Democratic Club dinner in Manhattan and they expect to have in attendance William J. Bryan, ex-Governor Altgeld, Mayor

Jones, of Toledo, and others. The announcement by Mr. Croker that a dinner at \$10 a plate would be held on April 13 aroused the wrath of the Bryan men in Brookaroused the wrath of the Bryan men in Browleyn, and on Sunday last at the meeting of the Central Labor Union a number of Brooklyn Democrats decided to get up "a real Jeffersonian dinner to cost not more than \$1 a plate." This, they asserted, would be more in accord with Jeffersonian principles, and would call attended for that Croker and his tion to the alleged fact that Croker and his friends in the Democratic Club are not Demo-crats at all. Besides, they argued, they would doubtless secure the attendance of Colonel Bry-an or Mr. Altgeld, and in that case the cheaper spread would prove more attractive.

spread would prove more attractive.

The meeting last night at the home of Mr. Brewster was a most enthusiastic one, and it was held under the auspices of the local Advisory Board of the National Democratic Ways and Means Committee. With this stamp of regularity and authenticity, Mr. Brewster and his friends "sailed into" the friends of Mr. Croker, and if the latter's ears are at all sensitive, they must have reddened at the things tive, they must have reddened at the things which were said. The upshot of the meeting was the appointment of a committee, consisting of Richard J. Hinton, Augustus C. Daly and Eugene V. Brewster, to confer with the labor organizations of Manhattan and Brooklyn and the other boroughs with a view to arranging a dinner to accommodate about fifteen hundred people. The place for holding it has not yet been decided on.

been decided on.

Alfred J. Bolton, representing District Assembly No. 146, K. of L., and the Brooklyn branch of the Stereotypers' Union, was present at the conference last night, and said that the time was ripe for the real friends of labor to assert themselves and show Mr. Croker and his friends that they did not represent the real Democrats of the metropolis. He said that as soon as it was announced that the Croker dinner would cost \$10 a plate it had set the laboring men to thinking. It was well known, he added, that only about two men in the Democratic Club had voted for Bryan and the National Democratic platform. As a fight was inevitable, ft was said, between the Tammany Hall Democrats and the National Democrats and the National Democrats and the National Democrats.

was said, between the Tammany Hall Democrats and the National Democrats, it might as well be started at once.

There is also trouble between Tammany and organized labor because of the attitude of the steward of the Democratic Club as to the employment of union waiters at the coming dinner. It started at the meeting of the Miscellaneous Section of the Central Federated Union at Clarendon Hall on Tuesday night. The wrangle between the Tammany men in the meeting and the other delegates was so warm that it lasted until the early hours of yesterday morning. Even then a peaceful settlement had not been reached, and it was finally resolved to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn in the giving of another Jeffersonian dinner.

Soon after the opening of the meeting of the Miscellaneous Section Samuel Prince, delegate of the Cigar Packers' Union, made a report of the meeting of the committee appointed by the section and Richard Croker. Delegate Prince, the spokesman of the committee, said that he and his fellow-committeemen called on Mr. Croker at the Democratic Club, and that after he had acquainted the Tammany leader with the object of the visit the latter had said that he did not have charge of the details of the coming dinner, but would refer the committee to Judge Dugro.

Delegate Prince then asked Mr. Croker if he

Judge Dugro.

Delegate Frince then asked Mr. Croker if he (Mr. Croker) did not think that organized labor was entitled to some consideration. Mr. Croker had replied: "Yes: I appreciate what organized had replied: "Yes: Tappreciate what organized had replied to the control of the contr

labor has done for me."

The steward had then been called by Mr. Croker, and had promised to employ a fair propor-tion of union waiters. This report did not sat-isfy many of the delegates, as they insisted that all the waiters should be union men.

TO ENFORCE THE BAIT ACT.

MEASURES TO PREVENT FRENCH FISHER MEN FROM OBTAINING BAIT IN

St. John's, N. F., March 15.-The Colonial Govern ment is fitting out the revenue cruiser Fiona for the annual spring campaign against the supplying of balt to French fishermen in Newfoundland waters. Owing to the vigorous attitude manifested by Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonles, toward French aggressions, the Balt act will be enforced more stringently than ever, and it is believed that this course will have the effect of crippling the French fishing industry on the Grand Banks this season.